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STOLEN GOODS DETECTED.—A few days since, a large quantity of stolen Goods were discovered on the premises of a man named Cresswell, in this city.—Guns, Powder, Hardware of various kinds. Dry Goods, Groceries, including some Chests of Tea Potatoes Apples, and in fact a variety of every thing requisite for a small store were found secreted about the house. Some of the things have been identified by the owners as having been stolen from them two or three years ago. The circumstances which led to the detection of this wholesale thief were rather singular, and show that although crime may escape awhile, justice sooner or later will find out the criminal, and mete out to him a just reward. It appears that Mr. Gage living some three or four miles from the city lost several bundles of shingles, and on searching found some of them in an adjoining Inlet and also discovered the track of a small hand sleigh which he traced until it led to the house of Cresswell. While following the track he found a small piece of the sleigh which had apparently been broken off by striking the fence, and on the premises being searched a sleigh was there with a piece broken off, and the piece found exactly fitted. This led to a further search of the premises, when an indescribable quantity of stolen goods were discovered It does not appear that he had any accomplices. We understand that he has confessed to the taking of the shingles out of Mr Gage's Barn, but he gives various accounts of the getting of the rest of the property. He has been fully committed to stand his trial by G. H. Armstrong, Esq., and we have no doubt but that he will get his deserts.

Jan. 15, 1852

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday afternoon last, as a number of the Railway laborers were engaged filling earth in a cutting of some 10 feet in depth in Mr. J. D. Campbell's field, near Galt, a large frozen piece of earth, weighing about 300 lbs, was suddenly and unexpectedly precipitated from the summit of the bank, and falling directly on the head and body of a laborer named Patrick Donevan, his head was literally smashed and his death instantaneous.

This occurrence, the first casualty in the line, was purely accidental and unforseen, and no blame whatever is attached to any one engaged upon the works. An inquest on the body was shortly afterwards held by the Coroner, in a shanty close by; Mr. J. D. Campbell being elected foreman, when a verdict in accordance with the facts of "accidental death from the falling of earth," was returned by the Jury.—*Dumfries Reformer.*

Jan. 19, 1852

THE WEATHER.—The weather last week was extremely cold and stormy. the sleighing at present is beautiful, but until yesterday, there was so little snow on the ground, that one warm day, would have made it bare in the city. We anticipate good sleighing for some time to come.

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A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—The laborers on the section of the Great Western Railroad which passes over, or rather through the Burlington heights, near this city, dug up the tusks and jaw bone of an elephant, on Wednesday last, which are now at the Railroad office, and have already attracted the attention of visitors. The tusks, one of which is perfect, and the other but slightly decayed at the end, measured 6 feet 9 inches; and the jaw bone, which is also in an excellent state of preservation, is of enormous size This is indeed the most wonderful discovery of the day, and completely casts into the shade the time honored labors of a friend of ours. The elephant, as our readers are aware, is to be found but in India and Africa, and how this monster could have made its way into the very heart of America, is a question well worthy of investigation by all who take an interest in such matters. The bank in which it was found is of course a deposit, and thousands of years must have been consumed in forming the 60 feet of earth and gravel which covered the remains of it.—*Spectator.*

We should be extremely glad if Professor Croft, or some Geologist—perhaps there may be such living more convenient to the locality, without our being aware of it—would make an examination of the place where these extraordinary remains were found, and also of the remains themselves, and give us the benefit of their speculations upon them. The subject would be an exceedingly interesting one for a lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, or Mechanic's Institute; and we trust that it will be taken advantage of for the purpose. It might be well for the Mercantile Library Association to request Professor Croft to make the investigations, and give the society the benefit of them in a lecture He is eminently capable of doing so. We throw out the suggestion, and hope it may be acted upon.

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DREADFUL ACCIDENT,—TEN LIVES LOST.

On Monday morning last, a dreadful calamity befel the laborers on the line of the Great Western Railroad, working at Burlington Heights, by the falling of a large portion of the bank, by which ten out of eleven workmen were killed. So sudden and unexpected was the fall, that although the foreman and another person were looking at the bank at the time, they were not able to get entirely away from the sand, and one of them was knocked down by a piece of the gravel. On the foreman, John C. Fuller, recovering himself and looking around, he saw the head of one of the men, Thomas McMahon, in the sand; and immediately ran and succeeded in extricating him, just before a second fall came, which would have completely covered him. McMahon, as well as all the other evidence, states that the bank had not been undermined, and that there was not more than six or seven feet of a slope, from the top to the base, that it did not appear dangerous, and that they would work in a similar place without being in the least afraid, thus showing that the accident did not occur through any negligence on the part of the contractors or foremen. The names of the unfortunate men who lost their lives, are William Temple, Timothy Glinn, Patrick Shae, Dennis Mack, Michael Conley, Andrew Conley, Robert Donnelly, John Hunt, Thomas Carson, and Geo. Drexlier. They were all Irishmen except the last, who was a Dutchman, and it is believed that he owned a farm in Waterloo.

As soon as the accident was made known in the city, an immense number of persons flocked to the scene, and a most heartrending picture it presented; the lamentations of the bereaved were great, while the exertions of the men to recover their lost comrades seemed almost superhuman. We have never seen a body of men in such an emergency, work so well and to the purpose; but human exertions availed not, as the vital spark of life had fled. Eight of the bodies were recovered before night, and it not being deemed safe to work the men all night, under the bank, their operations were postponed until next morning, when the other two bodies were recovered.

An inquest was held before H. B. Bull, Esq., coroner, and after a careful investigation of the whole matter, the following verdict was rendered:—

"That the deceased died from suffocation, in consequence of the falling of a bank of earth on the line of the Great Western Railway, the fall being purely accidental and not the fault of either contractors or overseers."

The following are the names of the Jurors, on this melancholy affair:—Henry W. Ireland, foreman, F. W. Watkins, John Harris, H. R. Macdonald, Wm. Myles, Lindsay Crawford, John Turner, O. Thompson, W. Atkins, A. M. Titus, R. Young, James Cummings, John Ross, James Osborne, A. Hamilton and E. R. Sullivan.

After the verdict had been recorded, the following presentment was signed by all the Jurors, and given to the coroner, with a request that a copy should be given to the contractors:—

To H. B. Bull, Esq., Coroner.

The Jury after hearing fully the evidence and maturely considering all the circumstances connected with the death of those ten individuals, are of opinion that their death was wholly the result of accident, and that no blame can be attached to the contractors, or those who had the more immediate oversight of that portion of the work where the accident occurred,—they having only pursued the same course with the excavations as formerly. But as experience has proved that this course is a dangerous one, having also on a former occasion proved fatal to some of the workmen, the jury would strongly urge upon the contractors to adopt some more safe mode of operation in this dangerous locality, and expose the workmen less to accident and certain death.

The Jury would also take this occasion to allude to the circumstance of some of the workmen having been at work on this portion of the road on the past Sabbath, and also on former Sabbaths, although forbidden by one of the Contractors. They regret to be called upon to refer to this, but they feel that they would be wanting in duty on this occasion not to take notice of this great abuse of the Sabbath, as well as abuse of the workmen themselves—and condemn such practices in the strongest manner; and they would call upon the Contractors to see that this may not henceforth be repeated, and that the Sabbath day may be made a day of rest to all under their employment.

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As regards the latter part of the presentiment, we take it for granted that there can be but one opinion. Also in reference to the danger of the work, it is self evident, that any other safer course can be adopted than the one now in use we do not think practicable, although every one must admit the desirableness of such a course. We are aware that many ways have been devised to work this bank in safety, among the rest that of working it from the top; some three or four months since this plan was tried to be put in practice, but it was found to be even more dangerous than the present, and consequently abandoned, in one instance after several blasts had been put in the bank it became so shattered that it was unsafe to go near it and yet it did not give way, and eventually ropes had to be put round the bodies of the men lest the bank should give way while they were putting blast after blast into it without any apparent effect: we state this to show that the contractors have left no means untried to prevent such accidents as we have now to record.

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MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Thursday morning last, two persons named William Shields and Charles McDowell, were drowned close to the Burlington Canal. They were both respectable Farmers residing in the back part of the Township of Nelson, and had started some time before daylight for the Grand River, to get two loads of Plaster. On coming to the Beach, before day, they entered the Tavern of Mr. Weal, and enquired the best way to get across the Canal as the ferry man was not there, they accordingly were directed to go round the Steamer, lying about a mile from the Canal, but they mistaking in the dark as is supposed, turned long before they got to it, and the foremost drove into the water, the other it is conjectured went to his assistance, as a whip was lying on the ice, and one of the span of horses was standing close to the brink, while the other could be seen in the water. Shortly after daylight the horses were seen from the shore, and a person went out to them, but on getting close they ran towards the South shore. The alarm was instantly given and every exertion made to recover the bodies, that of Shields was got during the afternoon, but up to Saturday evening that of McDowell had not been discovered. Shields leaves a wife and six children to deplore his untimely end—McDowell was unmarried, and was a brother to Mr. Samuel McDowell, Grocer, of this City.

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DISTURBANCES OF THE WORKS OF THE G.W. RAILROAD.—Serious disturbances have taken place during the past week on the Railroad works going on near St. George among the Irish labourers employed on the works. The men from Tipperary, Kerry and Clare commenced fighting on Monday night, the 2nd inst., since which date the works have gradually suspended. Both parties had been gathering fire arms for a conflict, up to Wednesday evening last when the Railway Police from Copetown and Dundas arrived in time to prevent blood-shed. They have been active in disarming the men and a few arrests have been made, but the ring-leaders have managed to keep out of reach. One of the labourers had eleven balls fired through the shanty in which he lived, the family escaped unhurt though lying on the ground. A labourer named Eustus was discharged by the foreman for drunkness, he went away but returned with his brother armed with guns and fired at the foreman, who was with the men in the cutting, he providently was not hurt, both of the men made their escape. On Monday last four prisoners were brought before John Smith Esq., J P. charged with riot, after a lengthened examination one was committed for trial, two were bound over to keep the peace and the other was fined 10s and costs.—*Paris Star*.

Feb. 19, 1852

PROMIGIOUS.—For several months past, operations have been going on in the marsh near this town, with a view of securing a foundation for the piers of the proposed bridge over the Canal We understand that no bottom has as yet been found, and that all hopes of finding such a one as would be likely to bear the immense structure necessary to carry the Railroad over the Canal is nearly exhausted. They will probably render a "new cut", necessary, so that the Canal may be crossed where a foundation can be obtained.—Should this turn out to be the case, Dundas may, perhaps, profit by the discovery, not only in an improvement of the navigation, but by a knowledge of the fact, staring its inhabitants in the face that they are in reality *on the brink of the "bottomless pit."*—*Dundas Warder.*

Hamilton Gazette - Mar 4, 1852 Browse this news

INDIAN AFFAIRS--CRUELTY & OUTRAGE.

Just as we were going to press, we received *two* letters from eye-witnesses of the cruelties now being committed, UNDER THE SANCTION OF GOVERNMENT! upon the poor unfortunate settlers on the Indian lands, situated along the banks of the Grand River. The facts of their case have been often published,—and Government has frequently been appealed to, but alas! in vain,—their poverty, probably, is a crime—hence the fact that the ear of Responsible Government is closed to all complaints, save from favored minions—and the hand of cruel, remorseless injustice reeks in human agony—hence, it may be, that *four* families were, on Friday last, cruelly and unjustly turned out of house and home—their houses and little property—together with the remains of last harvest's produce scattered and destroyed! and themselves left to find friends and shelter in the cheerless, snow-clad woods; and this, too, by a band of Indians, armed as for war, with scalping knife and tomahawk, together with a sheriff's posse, also armed to the teeth. How long these things will continue, we cannot foresee—surely not long! It is almost incredible—but unfortunately tis too true, that under the management of the Indian Department, the most remorseless, unfeeling and unnecessary cruelties, have been and continue to be enacted against the unfortunate settlers, who may happen, unwittingly perhaps, to incur the dislike of the "powers that be," and this too, in the depth of winter. Something must be done, and we are somewhat astonished that the member for Haldimand should be indifferent or careless in the matter.

Mar. 8, 1852

DR. RAE, the Arctic traveller, arrived in our city last week, and spent a few days with his brothers here: he left on Saturday, for England. We are sorry to say that he brings no tidings of Sir John Franklin.

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THE WEATHER.—On Monday night it commenced raining and almost every vestige of snow has disappeared. The floods in our streets on Tuesday were terrible, and many of our merchants cellars were flooded, some of them to the very top. A good deal of damage has resulted from the sudden thaw, and want of proper drainage in the City. We have often drawn the attention of our City Fathers to the absolute necessity of good sewerage, but it has been unheeded, and now, a large amount of property has been destroyed, in consequence of the neglect. Would it not be much more advantageous to the Tax payers, if—instead of arguing nice points of "*Etiquette*" and engendering party strife and animosity,—our law makers would put into practice the best method of preventing such inundations as those of Tuesday last.

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OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

The *City of Hamilton* arrived at Wellington Square yesterday from Toronto, and will continue to make daily trips between those places, until permitted to enter Burlington Bay. We are informed that the Propeller *Lord Elgin* will leave Oswego about the 20th of this month, for Hamilton, also the steamer *Mazeppa* from Lewiston, at the same time, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of goods to this port. Merchants in Hamilton, will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity, by notifying their Agents to ship accordingly.

From parties who arrived by the *City of Hamilton*, we are informed that attempts have been made to cut the steamer *Admiral* out of the Ice in Toronto Bay, for the purpose of placing her on the route between that place and Rochester, but their efforts have been unsuccessful, owing to the thickness of the ice; evidently showing that Toronto possesses no superior advantages over Hamilton in this respect.

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THE INDIAN LAND SETTLERS.

We noticed some time since the turning out of their houses, of several families which had been settled on the Indian Lands for many years. It appeared to us then, as it does now, supposing for a moment that the act was just, that it was most arbitrary, severe, and rigid, to take such a season of the year, and perhaps the most severe weather during the winter, for the time to carry out an order to remove from their houses whole families men, women and children; leaving them to perish in the snow, in case they were not able to gain some friendly shelter. Appeal after appeal have been made to different Governments, but have not resulted in a proper and satisfactory investigation of the claims of the settlers. We trust that the Petition, which we give below,—and which is in the course of signature,—will meet with that consideration which it deserves, and that an impartial commission will be appointed to sift it from the beginning, so that not only the Settlers, but the Indians and the Government, will have equal justice done to them.

We have taken part with the Settlers for many years, believing them to have been misled by the Government in the first place, and afterwards ill-treated for maintaining, what the documentary evidence goes to show, was their right, if the Government intended to act in good faith from the commencement, which we cannot for a moment doubt.

PETITION

To the Right Honorable James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.t., Governor General of British North America, &c., &c., &c. in Council.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The memorial of the undersigned, respectfully sheweth :

That, in the year 1839, an Act of the Provincial Parliament, the 2nd Vic. ch. 15, was passed, protecting the unsurrendered Indian Land from trespass and injury.

That on the 27th November, 1840, an order in Council was passed, granting preemption rights to the white occupiers of Indian land on the Grand River.

That, on the 18th day of January, 1841, *the Indians surrendered to the Crown, for the purpose of sale*, all the lands on the Grand River, except a few acres near the town of Brantford, which they directed to be leased. That the Indians surrendered the latter portion also, which has since been sold, thus making the surrender of the whole tract.

That the whole of the said lands were, under instructions from the Surveyor Generals department, directed to be surveyed, and the Government authorized their appraisement. That they were surveyed into farm lots and appraised.

That, by the surrender, the said lands were taken out of the control of the Indian Department.

That, by 8th Vic. cap. 7, these lands were divided into and declared Townships, for Judical Municipal, and all other purposes.

That, under the said surrender, several Townships were thrown open for sale, and disposed of accordingly.

That, in ignorance in which they remained wilful, notwithstanding the altered character of these lands by the cession to the Crown, for the purpose of sale, the Indian Department of Sir Chas. Bagot, and during a portion of the time of Lord Metcalfe, has not ceased to exercise control over a portion of these lands, namely in Oneida and Tuscarora, as if the said lands were in there original unsurrendered wilderness state, by prosecuting under the 2nd Vic. c. 15 aforesaid, the parties in whose favor the said Orders in Council were passed, and others who took possession under assurances and directions from officers of the Indian Department and Government, the lands having been surrendered for this purpose.

That, notwithstanding the Government were repeatedly memorialized on the subject of the illegality of the prosecutions against the settlers, no attention whatever was given to said memorials, except a reference of them to the Indian Department, which had no legal right to adjudicate on the question.

That, in the year 1847, a Committee of the Provincial Legislature reported upon a petition, recommending that, as the settlers had been guided by representations made by the Government, they be paid a full remuneration for improvements before removal.

That the only remuneration offered is Eight Dollars per Acre, but without admeasurement.

That in the year 1848, the Gore District Municipal Council also memorialised the Government, giving a very clear elucidation of the case—copy of which is enclosed

That the Government, after allowing the settlers to be harrassed by prosecutions, fines and imprisonments, for the space of five or six years, seemed at last to come to the conclusion that the acts of the Officers of the Indian Department were illegal, they passed an exposte facto law 12th Victoria, ch. 9 giving an authority to the Governor General to appoint Officers to turn off the settlers and notwithstanding, many of them had been on the land for eight or ten years, and have made large improvements thereon.

made large improvements thereon.

That another Act was passed, in the 14th year Vic. ch. 74. with the view of giving increased authority to the said Officers to effect the removal of the settlers.

That, under these last mentioned Acts, to which your memorialists would beg the attention of the Government, as the most arbitrary, despotic and unconstitutional, that ever disgraced the statute book of the most despotic Government in Christendom, in regard to the rights of property and the liberty of the subject, no less than seventeen families were turned out of house and home, during the recent snow storm.—Men, women and children, thrown out on the highway with nearly two feet of snow on the ground, and without a shelter over their heads.

That the outrages and cruelty which the settlers on these lands have suffered, and continue to suffer, demand the most instant and searching investigation of the Government, and, in order to this, your memorialists earnestly pray that all further proceedings be stopped against the settlers, and an impartial enquiry be made in reference to the whole question.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

THE LATE FRESHETS.

We have received the most melancholy accounts of the destructions committed by the late freshets. The destruction along the Grand River has been immense and it will be a long time before it can be replaced. Some idea may be formed of the losses which the owners of saw-mills have sustained, when we state that a correspondent from Cayuga writes that in an hour and a quarter, he counted twelve hundred logs floating down the river, besides innumerable quantities of lumber, and that they were still going down the river.

From Paris, also, we have sad accounts of the destruction of Bridges, together with loss of life We take the following from the *Paris Star*, as it is more detailed than what we received from our correspondent:—

It is our painful duty to record a great loss of property by the ice and floods on the Grand River, at this village. So great a flood as the present has not occurred since the year 1833.

A rapid thaw set in on Thursday last, accompanied with heavy rain on Friday and Saturday. Great apprehensions were felt for the safety of the two Bridges crossing the Grand River in this village, on Saturday. On Sunday morning the river began to rise rapidly, and by 3 o'clock p. m. it was 15 feet above its usual height, and flooded the Lower Village, filling the cellars from 8 to 10 feet deep. The bridges, however, stood the immense body of ice and water nobly, being of great strength, till about half-past 4 o'clock, when a Bridge about 3 miles above the Village, known as Philips' Bridge, gave way and came down the

river with great force, together with a great quantity of ice and water, and struck the lower village bridge, the centre of which gave way to the immense weight, and two arches about 160 feet long, were carried away and floated down the river at the rate of 10 miles an hour.

The Upper Village bridge, over which the Paris and Dundas Road passes, shared a worse fate.—The ice broke against the Eastern section, and carried away the trestles supporting it, when that section fell in, and was carried down the stream. Shortly after, at 10 minutes to 5 o'clock, Philips' bridge passed under the western section of this bridge without doing any damage; and in a few minutes after, the two arches of the Lower Village bridge came down and struck the Western section with irresistable force, and carried it away, sweeping trees rails fences, and everything else before it. This bridge was between 300 and 400 feet long.

The loss of parties by this flood, will be immense. The damage done to these two bridges amounts to about $5000 dollars, about $3000 of which will fall on the Paris and Dundas Road Company, by the loss of the Upper Village bridge, over which that road passes.

Private individuals have suffered greatly by the loss of lumber, fences, &c., &c. Mr Robert Rosebrook had 13 sheep carried away from his enclosure.

We have not heard positively of any loss of life. Cries were heard just after the bridge gave way, but whether they proceeded from the other side, or from some unfortunate person on the ice, could not be ascertained as it was impossible to see across the river, in consequence of a dense fog. Two young ladies of the name of Rosebrook, were in great danger. They were looking at the flood, and in consequence of the breakage of a bank, they were suddenly surrounded by water; and had it not been for the timely exertions of two gentlemen, who fortunately noticed their situation, they would in a few minutes have met with an untimely death, as the ice and water covered the spot where they were standing many feet deep. A house also belonging to a party named Hillier, was moved off its foundation and greatly damaged; the family were fortunate enough to escape.

The scene on the Upper Village flats the next morning was one of great desolation. The river had covered the flats, and receded to its ordinary channel, but has left the ground literally covered for two miles with ice in large sheets from 2 to 3 feet in thickness. The timbers of the three bridges lay scattered about and also an immense quantity of lumber, rails, fences, gates, &c.

to learn that this freshet has not

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quantity of lumber, &c.

We are sorry to learn that this freshet has not been unattended by loss of life. A rope had been fastened over the gap caused by the break in the Lower Village bridge, and a car attached to run over on pulleys, in which several persons crossed in safety. On Monday morning Mr. John Torrence, a respectable farmer, residing in the Township of Brantford, entered the car for the purpose of crossing, when, either owing to his weight or a slip of the rope, the car touched the water and instantly filled, and the unfortunate gentleman was washed out and found a watery grave. Mr. Masson attempted his rescue by means of a boat; but, owing to the strength of the stream could not succeed.

Up to the latest accounts we have received, the Brantford bridges were still standing; though great fears were entertained for their safety.

The River Thames has also risen unusually high, and the immense quantities of ice passing down has done much damage to mills, bridges and fences. The bridge on the plank road east of London has been carried off, causing a loss of about £500. Mr. Devlny's mill, in Westminster, was much damaged. Mr. Leary's mill-dam, on the Medway, and many of the bridges throughout the country, have been totally destroyed.

We learn from the Toronto *Patriot* that much damage has deen done to the bridges on the Humber. That on the Western branch, near Mr. Grabb's, and half of the bridge near Mr. Thomas Musson's, have been washed away. The bridge at Weston was removed several feet from its place, and sunk [illegible] proper level

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MRS. MOODIE'S LIFE IN CANADA.

We very sincerely regret, after reading this lady's work upon Canada, in the last number of *Blackwood*, that she should have drawn such a fearfully dismal picture of our Colonial life and prosperity. So far as we are able to judge of the work by the review, it is, from beginning to end, a tale of sufferings, privations and mishaps, enough to terrify almost any one from the thought of Canada, much less to come and live in it. It is like a painful narrative of the privations after a shipwreck. And, unredeemed as it seems to be, by the examples of prosperity in Canada, it is likely to do us much harm in England. Certainly any one in respectable circumstances there must have a stout heart, that would think of braving the woods of Canada, after reading this narrative. As a picture of fortitude struggling under the most painful privations and difficulties, the book is of absorbing interest, and will be read universally in England. But it is the worst picture of Colonial life, showing only the hardships which might have been avoided by prudence in the outset, and exhibiting misfortune as a whole picture, when, in reality, they form but the exceptions, in Canada. We regret hailing the production of a gifted and amiable lady—always a favorite of ours—in this light; but we cannot help feeling that so unredeemed a picture of almost unparalleled privation, will deter every one from coming here. Certainly had we read such a picture, before casting our lot in Canada, we would have been long sorry to have pitched our tent in so forbidding a land: and we fear hundreds will be inclined to think as we should have done.

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INQUEST.—An Inquest was held on the 4th inst., before H. B. BULL, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Ann Pool, who was found dead in her bed by her husband, about 1 o'clock of the same morning. Some very uncharitably rumors were afloat as to the cause of death, but they were finally set at rest by the Verdict of the Jury, which was "that the deceased died in consequence of a fit brought on by Intemperance."

An old man named Joseph Allington, died on Sunday afternoon in the most miserable state. It appeared on visiting his room, that he had not the least particle of a Bed or even covering during the winter. He was a quiet, industrious man, but we believe that his death was accelerated by intemperance. Had there been a House of Industry here, this victim might have been saved.

Hamilton Gazette - Apr 12, 1852 Brows

Withdrawal of the Troops from Hamilton.—A few days since his Worship the Mayor received a communication, informing him of the intention of the authorities to remove the troops now stationed in this city. A special meeting of the Council was held on Thursday evening last, and a strong remonstrance drawn up, to be forwarded to the proper authorities, against such withdrawal. What reason there may be for withdrawing the detachment we are not aware, but of one thing we are certain, that the most serious consequences may be apprehended if they are sent away. We attribute the peace that has prevailed on the line of Railroad at present in progress, to the fact that a military force was at hand ready to quell any disturbance which might take place, and if that restraint is removed when twice the number of workmen are employed, as will be the case this summer, we are afraid that even worse scenes will be enacted than took place last summer, during the serious riots on the lines. Prevention is much better than cure, and we trust that there will be a re-consideration of the subject, and that every thing will be done to preserve peace and good order among the workmen during the coming summer.

Aril 19, 1852

Desjardins Canal and the Great Western Railroad.—Our readers are aware that great difficulty has been felt in the construction of a permanent bridge over the Desjardins Canal, and that piles have been driven to a great depth, for the purpose of securing a proper foundation. We understand that the Canal and Railroad Directors have come to an agreement whereby part of the present channel will be filled up and a new cut made through the heights, the canal company paying towards the same the sum of £12,500. If this plan is carried out, and we see no reason why it should not be, it will be of great advantage to both parties—securing a solid road over the canal for the railroad, and greatly shortening the distance

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for vessels going to Dundas. A few years since the Canal Co. were authorised to borrow £30,000 for the purpose of doing what they are now getting done for £12,500.

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More Fossil Remains.—The Kingston *Whig* says, in excavating for the foundations of two houses in the Market Square, some fossil remains have been found embedded in the limestone rock. They appear to be the trunks of antediluvian trees, of a round form, and apparently composed of carbonate of lime in a state of chyrstalization, resembling quartz. Some very beautiful specimens may be seen next door to the place of excavation, viz., at Mr. Loomis' British Empire Hotel.

Hamilton Gazette - May 3, 1852 Browse this newspaper »

The Spectator.—As our readers are not at all interested how we procure the latest news, the remarks in the last *Spectator*, are unworthy of notice, there being evidently another object to attain by our co-temporary, than our paying for Telegraph Reports. We may just remark that a report as full as was published by us, of the Steamers News referred to, *did not* appear in the columns of the *Spectator* or any of our City co-temporaries,—notwithstanding the "Petty Larceny" paragraph of Saturday. We leave the matter with the public as our friend seems to be in a snarling humour, and we have too often seen the delight with which he revels in unnecessary disputations to call forth his talents upon the subject.

It will be perceived on reference to the advertisement, that the extensive sale of Building Lots belonging to Sir A. N. MacNab, is postponed until Saturday next. The Land is on one of the principal thoroughfares into the city and close to the market.

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Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a part of the scaffolding at the Mechanics' Institute Building, now in the course of erection, gave way in consequence of the labourers putting too much stone in one spot, thereby causing some of the supporters to break Two of the labouring men were precipitated about 20 feet, along with a large quantity of stone, nearly a cord; a third labourer clung to a beam and escaped. One of the men, John Bargain is very seriously injured.

Some unknown miscreants on the night of either Saturday or Sunday last, amused themselves by destroying the corners and cut edges of the stones prepared for the Mechanics' Institute. This wanton destruction has rendered the stones almost totally useless. A reward of $100 will be given for the conviction of the offenders.

☞ We would not omit to remind our readers that the postponed sale of Sir Allan N. MacNab's valuable Building Lots, on the Market Square and York Street, in this City, will take place next Saturday,